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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Reportage on Visit of Ethiopian Official's Visit
Arrives 5 August C 1
Talks Begin C 1
Mladenov Hosts Dinner C 2
Report on Dinner Speeches C 2
Coverage on Ilinden Uprising Anniversary C 3
BCP, Trade Unions Discuss New Labor Code [TRUD 29 Jul] C 4
Officials Discuss Consumer Goods, Agriculture [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Jul] C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Syrian Friendship Delegation Visit
Arrives, Tours Cooperative D 1
Received by Salgovic D 1
Delegation Departs for Colombian Inauguration D 1
Paper Cautions Prospective Sports Defectors [Valko in SMENA 4 Aug] D 1
Briefs: Chnoupek Receives DRA Envoy D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DIE WAHRHEIT Report Criticizing CDU/CSU Cited [Gatterdam in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Jul] E 1
ADN Calls Escape Report 'Mischievous Story' E 1
West Berliners' Reaction to Attack on Wall Cited [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Jul] E 2
Stamp Issued for Berlin Wall Anniversary [DPA] E 2
Honecker Message to GDR, Finnish Youth Week E 3
Manfred Gerlach Visits Venezuela, Meets Leaders [cross-reference] E 3
Briefs: PRC Education Delegation E 3

HUNGARY

MTI Version of Kadar TIME Magazine Interview F 1
Kadar, Others Receive New UN Representative F 5
Spanish Communist Party Official Ends Visit F 5
WFTU Chairman Interviewed By GDR Paper F 5
Minister Outlines plans for Coal Production F 6
Production Statistics for First Half of 1986 F 7

Administration Considers Labor Issues F 8
[NEPSZABADZAG 1 Aug]
Briefs: Austrian CP Delegation F 8
New Ambassador to Italy
Ambassador to Mali
Deputy Premier Visits Province

POLAND

Jerzy Urban Holds News Conference 5 August G 1
Comments on Gorbachev Speech G 1
Comments on Amnesty Law G 2
Further Reportage on Results of Amnesty Law
Law 'Act of Mercy' G 4
229 Affected in Koszalin G 4
650 Released in Lower Silesia G 4
Solidarity's TKK Criticizes Amnesty [AFP] G 4
Jaruzelski, Leaders Visit Radom Enterprises G 5
Siwicki Speaks at Military Council Meeting G 6
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 1 Aug]
Tourist Difficulties in Czechoslovakia Noted G 6
FRG Official on Polish Normalization Progress G 6
Jozef Czyrek Talks With MPRP's Namsray G 7
Poll Surveys Attitudes Toward Mass Media G 7
[Mojkowski in POLITYKA 26 Jul]
Briefs: New Trade Undersecretaries G 8

ROMANIA

RCP Greets South African CP on Anniversary H 1
[SCINTEIA 30 Jul]
Totu, Ryzhkov Hold Economic Talks in Moscow H 1
PRC Embassy Marks PLA Anniversary 30 Jul H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Chissano Departs for Mozambique After Visit I 1
FRG Foreign Minister Arrives for Discussions I 1
Topics Outlined I 1
Talks on East-West Relations I 2
Talks Continue I 2
Sundic Commentaries on Gorbachev Speech, Summit I 3
On USSR Offers to PRC I 3
On Reagan-Gorbachev Summit I 4
Dizdarevic on Preparations for Harare Summit I 5
[BORBA 24 Jul
Foreign Debt Reduced, Future Payments Outlined I 13
[POLITIKA 26 Jul]
Mamula on R&D 'Shortcomings' in Miliatary Industry I 14
NARODNA ARMIJA 24 Jul No. 2454
Railroad Link With Albania to Open 6 August I 15
[POLITIKA 31 Jul]
Briefs: Croat Commission Member Dies

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

AU050820 Sofia BTA in English 0734 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations are very good, Mr. Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia said today on his arrival here.

He is convinced that this present official friendly visit to Bulgaria will be a new step towards the consolidation of the cooperation btween the two countries.

At Sofia airport Mr. Goshu Wolde was welcomed by Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr. Petru Mladenov.

The official talks between the two ministers are to start today. It is expected that the Ethiopian foreign minister will be received by State Council President Todor Zhivkov and by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks Begin

AU051921 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- The foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and of Ethiopia, Mr Goshu Wolde, expressed satisfaction with the successful promotion of Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations in all spheres on a sound legal and contractual basis.

At the official talks they opened here today, the two ministers stressed the common conviction that this is yet another opportunity to outline measures for the speedier promotion of cooperation and for a diversification of its forms. The talks, as Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petru Mladenov emphasized, offer a chance to enrich the content of the bilateral relations' political framework delineated during the summit meetings.

In today's session of talks, the sides briefed each other on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and Ethiopia.

Mr Gushu Wolde said that in the political field Ethiopia continues her efforts towards strengthening the workers' party which is growing in membership and class consciousness at all levels.

He paid special attention to the work for the promulgation of a new constitution, describing these efforts as a turning point in Ethiopia's history.

The Ethiopian foreign minister expressed gratitude to Bulgaria, the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries for the assistance they render to Ethiopia so that it could be transformed from a monarchy into a socialist-oriented state.

In the economic sphere, the efforts of the Provincial Military Administrative Council are focused on overcoming the consequences of the severe drought which, as Mr Goshu Wolde had the satisfaction to announce, are almost entirely eliminated. He said that the most important socio-economic project realized now is the population resettlement program. Irrespective of the distorted light in which the U.S. and the Western countries present this program, it is met with support across the political spectrum in the country, the Ethiopian foreign minister emphasised. Certainly, he went on to say, the Ethiopian economy is inevitably linked with the world economic juncture, which calls for additional efforts on the part of the government.

The Bulgarian foreign minister familiarized the guest with the Bulgarian people's work for the fulfilment of the decision of the 13th BCP Congress, which set the strategic task to turn Bulgaria into a highly advanced socialist country with the help of the revolution in science and technology.

The talks are going on tomorrow.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU051950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia. The dinner, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, representatives of social and political organizations, leaders of economic enterprises, and arts and cultural figures.

At the dinner Petur Mladenov and Goshu Wolde delivered toast speeches.

Report on Dinner Speeches

AU051959 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov reiterated his country's solidarity with the struggle of the African states for overcoming the economic crisis, with their struggle for complete independence and against colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and social progress.

At the official dinner, which he gave in honor of Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Mr Goshu Wolde, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that at this stage the policy of the regime in Pretoria is a particularly dangerous source of tensions in Africa. That racist state continues to be partonized by certain imperialist countries. They must comply with the clearly expressed will of the international community for efficient and comprehensive sanctions against the government of the Republic of South Africa, the Bulgarian minister said.

He welcomed the efforts of the Organization of African Unity for eliminating trouble spots on the continent, for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between the African countries, and he laid emphasis on their growing role in international life.

The Bulgarian foreign minister drew attention to the proposals of the socialist community countries seeking to halt the arms race, and pointed out that they are constantly diversified and updated. This has been evidenced by the latest peace intiiatives of the USSR set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28, Mr Petur Mladenov emphasised.

He said that with her principled, consistent and realistic Balkan policy, aimed at good-neighbour relations and cooperation, Bulgaria makes her concrete contribution to the joint peace offensive of the socialist community countries. Bulgaria perseveres in her efforts towards the realizaton of Mr Todor Zhivkov's initiative for a nuclear-free Balkans, and had advanced, jointly with Romania, a proposal for ridding the peninsula of chemical weapons, too, Mr Petur Mladenov went on to say.

In his toast speech, he reaffirmed Bulgaria's desire to promote her political, economic and cultural relations with Ethiopia. Bulgaria's foreign minister stressed the identity of the two countries positions on the key issues of our times.

Ethiopia sets great store by your country's active peaceloving policy, Mr Goshu Wolde stressed in his toast speech. He said that his country entirely supports Bulgaria's role for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and her untiring efforts towards the expansion of cooperation and harmonious relations in this area.

Dwelling on the international situation, the Ethiopian foreign minister condemned the dangerous escalation of the arms race, stepped up by the imperialist circles.

He stressed that Ethiopia gives her unqualified backing to the Soviet Union's peace proposals.

We, he said, are keenly following and supporting the new disarmament initiative put forward by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, adopted at their meeting in Budapest in 1986.

Expressing satisfaction with the steady development in depth and scope of Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations, Mr Goshu Wolde pointed out that the understanding between the two countries' leader, the unity of purposes linking the two parties and the revolutionary feelings common to both people have helped build strong friendly ties between Bulgaria and Ethiopia.

COVERAGE OF ILINDEN UPRISING ANNIVERSAY

AU041029 [Editorial Report] As it does every year at this time, the Bulgarian press marks the August 2 anniversary of the August 1903 Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising of the population of Macedonia and Edrene Thrace against the Turks. However, whereas in recent years the anniversary was marked both by lengthy articles in all major newspapers, analyzing the nature and goals of the insurrection and stressing the participant's political and spiritual ties with Bulgaria, and by public meeting at which Politburo members spoke in the same vein, the coverage of the anniversary of this year is noticeably less extensive. There are no major articles analyzing the "Bulgarian nature" of the uprising and there have been no major public meetings.

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 31 July on page 3 carries a 550-word article by Valeri Orlov, entitled "For Our Holy Cause." After noting that "the liberation struggle of the Bulgarian people was heroic and sacred, full of suffering and heroic acts," Orlov gives biographical details about three participants in the uprising -- Lazar Madzharov, Mikhail Gerdzhikov, and Captain Stamat Ikonomov -- without commenting on the nature of the uprising or its goals.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 August on page 3 carries a 300-word article by Mila Manova, entitled "Holy Will of the People." This is the only article to analyze the nature of the uprising, as seen today, stopping short, however, of the extensive historical background and interpretation included in previous years' articles on the same subject. Manova defines the uprising as "a summit in the development of the liberation struggles of Macedonia and Edrene Thrace." She points out that "the population of these regions, which, according to the treaty of Berlin, remained in the Ottoman Empire, never became reconciled to the alien oppression and the national and socioeconomic yoke." She stresses that the participants in the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising were "the real spiritual heirs of Vasil Levski and of the ideal and organizationl and practical experience accumulated in the struggle for liberation from the Turkish yoke." Here, the term "Turkish yoke" is used, as distinct from the term "Ottoman yoke" usually encountered in the Bulgarian press in recent years. In conclusion the article notes the bitter and bloody end of the uprising.

There is only one report of a republic meeting related to the Ilinden uprising, carried by the Bulgarian press. Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 2 August on pages 2 and 3 respectively carry an identical 80-word report on a Sofia public meeting "organized by the 'Vladimir Poptomor' Culture Club of the Fatherland Front National Council, the 'Gotse Delchev' and 'Thrace' culture-educational clubs" in Sofia's Freedom Park. No leaders are reported as having attended the meeting, the only name mentioned is Marin Stoyanov, a 97-year old participant in the uprising.

BCP, TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS NEW LABOR CODE

AU301406 Sofia TRUD In Bulgarian 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[TRUD's "Own Report" on "National Conference for the Application of the New Labor Code" held on 28 July 1986 in Sofia]

[Excerpts] It is a well-known fact that the new Labor Code will become valid as of 1 January 1987. The preparation for the application of the code is increasingly entrusted to the workers' collectives. How can we describe the further urgent measures to be applied with joint efforts of the party, state, economic, and trade union organs and organizations, to create all necessary conditions which determine the successful start and the further effect of the new Labor Code?

This was the subject of a national conference held in Sofia yesterday at the decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Council of Ministers, Bureau, and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. The conference was attended by chairmen of the okrug people's councils, by secretaries of okrug party commitees, by leading functions from Trade Union Central Council, and by chairmen of Trade Union okrug councils, as well as by managers of economic associations and trusts. The conference was attended by comrades Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politiburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, opened the conferenc.

Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Union Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, read a report on the preparations for the application of the new Labor Code and on the implementation of accountability and elections of economic self-management organs.

[Passage omitted on Dyulgerov's speech dealing with procedural matters in the application of the new Labor Code]

OFFICIALS DISCUSS CONSUMER GOODS, AGRICULTURE

AU301401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday with the participation of secretaries of BCP okrug committees, chairmen of people's councils' executive committees, leaders of associations and economic trusts, as well as leading functionaries of the Bulgarian trade unions and representatives of the mass media. The meeting discussed most urgent tasks pertaining to the improvement of the domestic markets, to the harvest, and to the autumn sowings, as well as tasks pertaining to the implementation of the accountability and election of self-management organs.

In connection with the decision of the Council of Ministers on the increase of the quantity of mass consumer goods and on the expansion of their variety, as well as on the improvement of the quality of these goods, it was stressed that it is necessary to decisively increase the responsibility of the economic organizations, of people's councils' executive committees, and of other state organs as regards the state of the domestic market. This Council of Ministers decision which was adopted envisages permanent incentives and sanctions for the economic levers, which will contribute to the establishiment of objective conditions for the implementation of the strategic goal set by the 13th BCP Congress as regards a wualitatively new approach to working out and implementing social policy that will further improve the Bulgarian people's living standard. The task was assigned to the leadership of the people's councils to promptly adopt the necessary measures for the establishment of new relations between the market and the procedures, so that a real change may occur as soon as possible. Under these new conditions the extent of the satisfaction of consumers' demands should be the established criterion for evaluating the market situation. The Council of Ministers entrusted the Ministry of Trade, the Committee of State and People's Control and the okrug people's councils executive committees to exert systematic control and to seek most strict responsibility in implementing the aforementioned decision.

A critical evaluation was made of harvesting, storing and processing the production from spring crops and of the preparations for autumn sowing. Despite the existing difficulties occurred at the beginning of 1986, a good harvest can be expected, which demands a strict organization and the application of a new approach in harvesting without losses and in utilizing the entire agricultural production. Special care must be devoted to secondary crops in order to obtain considerable additional production for the domestic market, as well as for processing, and exports. Very serious measures must be adopted in utilizing the exceptionally great existing opportunities, to obtain a great amount of hay and to successfully solve the fodder problem. All this demands that, under the leadership of the people's councils' executive committees, specific tasks should be mapped out and respective schedules should be set up, by involving economic organizations, administrative offices, and educational institutions, and by mobilizing the entire population for a prompt harvest and for the utilization of all fruits of our soil.

At a meeting with the participation of the Secretariat of the Trade Union Central Council the tasks were discussed in connection with the implementation of accountability and elections of economic self-management organs. As a great political task this is the first practical step in implementing the postulates of the new Labor Code for self-management in brigades, enterprises, in combines, and economic trusts. This is why, under the leadership of party organizations and state, as wellas trade union organs, with the assistance of the other public organizations, we must create a strict order for the leadership of this great cause, in order to hold elections of a high organizational and political standard.

REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISIT

Arrives, Tours Cooperative

LD012159 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak SR, the chairman of the Syrian Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and a delegation of the Society of Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship arrived in Bratislava on a working visit. Its members today acquainted themselves with the development of the capital of Slovakia and the tasks of the National Front's election platform. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Unified Agricultural Cooperative of Czechoslovak-Syrian Friendship Svodin in the Nove Zamky District where a meeting of Czechoslovak-Syrian friendship is now taking place.

Received by Salgovic

LD052232 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak National Council and first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, received at Bratislava Castle today a delegation of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Yusuf al-Ahmad, its deputy chairman and minister of transport. He informed the guests about the activity of the society and assured them that Czechoslovak citizens support the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries at the highest level as well as through partner nongovernment organizations.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR COLOMBIAN INAUGURATION

LD050831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Vladimir Blazek, Federal minister of transport, left Prague yesterday for Colombia where it will attend the inauguration of Virgilio Barco Vargas, the new president, to office.

PAPER CAUTIONS PROSPECTIVE SPORTS DEFECTORS

AU051205 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Milan Valko article: "Sports Discourse]

[Excerpts] There are people who see in sport above all hard work and self-denial, and others who see in it a source of great popularity, high income, and a high standard of living. [passage omitted]

In our country, too, there have been people who did not hesitate to go abroad for money without the assent of their team or the relevant section of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Union. They join the professional camp, they want to make their living solely with sport -- as if they could do that all their lives.

It is therefore worth reminding people -- especially the young people -- that although money is important, it is not everything. Money is not enough to bring contentment, happiness, and a fruitful life. Not to mention the fact that an honorable person never leaves his homeland, does not betray his fatherland in which he has opportunities enough to make himself comprehensively useful. Let us not forget that more than 40 years ago many of our citizens did not hesitate to sacrifice the most valuable things they possessed -- their lives -- so that everyone in our country would have such opportunities. The pre-Munich republic left a very poor legacy to Czechoslovak sports. If it were not for the socialist system, we would not have built in such a relatively short time so many stadiums, multipurpose covered halls, artificial-ice skating rinks, tennis courts, swimming pools, and other sports facilities. If we did not have them, there would not be, for example, so many promising and excellent ice hockey or tennis players in our country. And it is precisely among some of these players, in particular, that there prevails the aforementioned chasing after money. But life cannot be viewed only opportunistically; not everything can be seen only in the light of immediate advantage, while ignoring the more distant past. This is a shortsightedness for which many have already paid dearly. The bourgeois press makes big propaganda and gives almost disproportionate publicity to professional stars, but forgets them almost immediately once they have left the limelight, just as they are forgotten by the entire capitalist society. No one follows their fate any longer; because they have already fulfilled their role, they have to go, and others are waiting to take their places. In contrast, in our country no one is endangered by such circumstances. We are constantly mindful of the fact that sports make up only a short segment of life, which very often lasts no longer than 10 years. [passage omitted]

But in our country all sportsmen have enough opportunities to achieve qualifications commensurate with their abilities and are able to fully assert themselves!

Briefs

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES DRA ENVOY -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Cernin Palace in Prague today Mohammad Sharief Karimzadah, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. At the meeting, they assessed the existing level of mutual relations, examined prospects for future development, and discussed some issues concerning the international situation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Aug 86 LD]

DIE WAHRHEIT REPORT CRITICIZING CDU/CSU CITED

AU040854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Gatterdam report from the West DIE WAHRHEIT: "Playing With Fire]

[Text] Attacks on the substance of the agreements with the CDR -- this is how one has to assess the pertinent remarks from circles of the Bonn government and the CDU/CSU parliamentary group. Dregger, head of this parliamentary group, wants to adopt measures against the GDR in the economic and trade sectors. Bonn's minister of interior, Zimmermann, is also in favor of that and even threatens the USSR with such measures. Waigel, chairman of the CSU Land group in Bonn, proposes to call in question existing treaties. And Lintner, "spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group for German policy," wants to shake the transit agreement.

What has happened, why are high-ranking politicians of CDU and CSU playing with fire? First an attempt was made to blow up the asylum-seekers' problem into a threat to the existence of the FRG and West Berlin, then it was attempted to make the GDR responsible for the situation that was brought about in this way, and in doing so fundamental positions established by treaties were infringed upon. Then, finally, there was the frontal attack on the treaty system -- something that can be compared to politics run amok. The so-called asylum-seekers' issue is obviously to be used to justify the CDU/CSU attacks. But Dregger, Zimmermann, Stoiber, and Lintner are not just some kind of back benchers, but are people who have something to say in the CDU/CSU -- and who certainly cannot implement their offences without approval from circles of the government and the Senate.

Does one really have to recall that shaking the transit agreement represents a threat above all for the West Berlin population? In May this year 2.5 million travellers used the transit routes to and from West Berlin -- does the CDU want to call into question this possibility? Does it seriously want to infringe on the substantial improvements achieved since the quadripartite agreement, which are also important for economic development of the city?

In the past, encouraging the cold war against the GDR has mainly hurt the West Berlin population -- an important lesson of 13 August, 1961, a fact which those who belittle the bomb attacks against the GDR state border as individual actions of political scatterbrains should keep in mind.

In this situation it is appropriate to recall two fundamental demands of the SEW. First, the entire European treaty system must be observed, only then does West Berlin have a chance. Second, this city needs a new quality in relations with the GDR; from this indeed further improvements could be expected for the mass of the population. Fanning the cold war mood can only bring the opposite.

ADN CALLS ESCAPE REPORT 'MISCHIEVOUS STORY'

LD021331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- Since yesterday the story of a criminal, who alleges he crossed a border check point to Berlin (West) by car together with dummies in Soviet uniform, has been circulating in the mass media of the FRG and Berlin (West). This mischievous story is a lie from start to finish. Clearly there are people in Berlin (West) who have an interest in unleashing new sensations everyday, which later prove to to be without substance.

WEST BERLINERS' REACTION TO ATTACK ON WALL CITED

AU311307 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Correspondent report: "An Attrocious Crime"]

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- West Berlin's public is as concerned about the attack against the GD state border as it was about the terrorist attack against the La Belle discotheque. Not only the residents of the Charlottenstrasse here in Kreuzberg were scared by the noncultural detonation at the border with the GDR. Since the attack with explosives, which caused several clocks to stop at 0230 on Monday morning, disquiet and insecurity have spread among the West Berlin public. The many fragments, deep cracks in the walls of houses, demolished cars do indeed invite comparison. Both incidents are considered atrocious crimes. In this case even more terrible things could have happened, it is stated in excited discussions, and not just by the tenants in the Charlettenor Kochstrasse. Employees of the Bartos printing works, located immediately at the border, stated that if the shock waves had hit the whole facade, more than merely all the panes of our 5-floor building might have been broken. And during the day, during working hours, with all the printing works' employees at work? unimaginable....

"The loud detonation that roused us from sleep," "...I thought an earthquake had come," and "the bed moved, and I was shaken back and forth." This is how local papers quote numerous residents living close to the place of the attack against the GDR border. Obviously the damage, as estimated by police and the authorities thus far, amounts to several hundreds of thousands, and is bigger than in the case of earlier crimes of this kind. But thoughts run beyond the attack in the night to monday: What else is going to happen, people concernedly ask here, if those producers of headlines, particularly from the Springer establishment, continue to aggravate the atmosphere every day -- against detente, against reasonable cooperation with the GDR, finally even against the interests of the West Berlin citizens themselves. He who falls into their trap nearly always has to repent it. This is stated by many people in West Berlin, people one has known for a rather long time, among them also some with political influence. Here everyone is more or less, consciously or unconsciously, effected by relations with the GDR. The ordinary citizens knows this fact just as well as understanding politicians in West Berlin and elsewhere in the world. In view of the atmosphere aggrevaters on West Berlin's political scene, they express the view of the majority who want to live in peace and quiet and do not want to turn their surroundings into their enemy.

STAMP ISSUED FOR BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD041512 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Aug (DPA) -- The issue of a special GDR stamp for the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall has been described by Klaus Landowsky, Berlin CDU general secretary, as "sheer cynicism." Everyone knew that the wall was not to keep enemies out, but to keep the native population in, states a press statement released on Monday.

According to a spokesman, the Federal German Post Office will forward letters with this stamp. Returning such letters would not affect those responsible for building the wall and allowing it to continue to exist, but in the end would affect only human beings in both parts of Germany. The post office would not postmark the stamps either. It did not wish to play a part in making the stamp into a philatelic rarity.

However, first day covers were exempt from forwarding, and these would be sent back by the post office to the GDR postal authority. The Federal Post Office did this in 1971 as well when the GDR has issued "Wall STamp" for the 10th anniversary.

The full-color special stamp, face value 20 pfennigs, bears the words: "25 years of (antifascist) [words indistinct] protective wall." As a subject, it shows "members of the combat groups of the working class and the Free German Youth before the Brandenburg Gate." The date of issue is 5 August 1986.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO GDR, FINNISH YOUTH WEEK

LD052147 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service to German 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, has conveyed a message of greetings to the participants of the 6th GDR and Finnish Youth Week which opens in the Republic of Finland tomorrow. In it he assesses the traditional meeting as a contribution to the U.N. Peace Year. The message documents the joint efforts of the two countries' younger generations for peace, disarmament, detente, and international friendship. Young people in particular, Erich Honecker underlines, see a world without war as their ideal in life. GDR youth act in the certainty that its country's policy is aimed at maintaining peace for all time and banning the danger of a nuclear war from the life of mankind. The younger generation of the GDR and Finland play a considerable role in the high level of bilateral relations. They jointly lay the foundation for further expanding the latter in the spirit of peace, friendship, and good-neighborliness. [passage omitted]

M,ANFRED GERLACH VISITS VENEZUELA, MEETS LEADERS

For coverage of the visit by Council of State Deputy Chairman Manfred Gerlach to Caracas, including his meeting with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, see the Venezuela section of the 6 August Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION -- On 24 June Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school affairs, received for a talk Peng Peiyun, deputy chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission for Education, [name of body as published], who is heading a university delegation to the GDR for a study visit. At the talk both sides agreed on the usefulness and the possibilities of cooperation in the university sector. [Summary] [East Berlin NUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 86 p 5 AU] On 2 July Gerhard Engel, GDR deputy minister of university and technical school affairs, received Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the PRC State Education Commission, at the end of a 10-day study visit by a Chinese delegation. Both sides stressed the good results of the cooperation in the university sector and discussed possibilities for expanding it. During its visit the delegation was received in Hannes Hoerning, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee sciences department. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 86 p 5 AU]

MTI VERSION OF KADAR TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

LD051744 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has given an interview to the American "TIME" Magazine. Full text of the interview:

Q: Under your leadership, Hungary has been more successful economically than most other Comecon members. How do you explain this performance?

A: In my view there are both common characteristics and particularities in the development of members of the CMEA. Since their endowments are different, I can see no reason for the economic results of the individual countries being compared superficially -- and even less for their being contrasted.

As for the Hungarian economy, I think we are pursuing a policy whose main lines have been justified by practice. An important factor is that we are a small country of ten million people, requiring large imports of raw materials and energy. As a result we are heavily influenced by the state of the world economy. That is reflected in our vigorous economic growth from 1960 to 1975, and, later, a slowdown in the rate of development.

We do not underestimate our problems. We have not yet found the formula for a more effective and lasting improvement of the economy. We are not applying the results of science rapidly enough. Some of our products are not competitive enough, and the organization of work leaves much to be desired.

Still, an indication of our overall success is that since 1960 industrial production has increased more than three and one half times, agricultural production has nearly doubled, and national income has nearly trebled. That we have held ground, particularly in the last five years is, I think, of no less significance. In the last few years we have stood to the test of unfavourable international economic conditions, halted the process of accumulating debts, preserved the country's solvency, safeguarded and a even slightly improved upon our achievements. All this proves that the political and economic foundations of our society are firm. When accounting for these results I should like to lay particular emphasis on the fact that our people feel this country belongs to them. The main line of our policy has been unchanged for almost three decades: We strive to create advanced socialist society in agreement with the people.

To sum up, let me say that in the past four decades we have built a new country here along the Danube and Tisza rivers, namely socialist Hungary, whose people are incomparably better off both materially and culturally than ever before and enjoy more extensive rights and greater freedom and democracy than at any other time during their long history.

Q: The Hungarian economy now appears to be facing some problems familiar to the West, including a slowdown in growth, inflation, and the threat of unemployment. How do you plan to deal with these problems?

A: In some respects, there are similarities. In the last few years we had to reduce our rate of growth temporarily, due to weakness in the world economy and the need to improve the stability of our own economy. But in the five-year plan that began this year, we would like to achieve an annual GNP growth rate of 3 percent. This rate would enable us to continue necessary restructuring of the economy, to upgrade technology, and to raise the living standard while reducing the rate of inflation. Unemployment, a serious problem for the Western countries, is unknown in Hungary. There is, in fact, a shortage in manpower in some areas. We aim to maintain full employment, a great achievement of the socialist system, in the future as well. It is necessary, however, to redistribute manpower into the most efficient branches of the economy.

Q: How do you view relations between the U.S. and Hungary? In what areas is an improvement necessary and possible?

A: In the last two decades joint efforts have gradually removed the obstacles to good relations. Despite the differences in social system and the great geographical distance, we can further strengthen the ties. A major contribution to this would be an end to all discriminatory trade barriers between our two countries, and long term assurance of the most favoured nation treatment for Hungary.

Q: There have been indications that Mr Gorbachev wants to draw his Eastern European allies economically and politically nearer to the Soviet Union. What is your reaction to this idea? What is the importance and the future of Hungary's close ties with the West?

A: As you know, Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA, groups of independent socialist countries. For them the main issue is improving their existing cooperation and not to set up the dilemma of 'drawing nearer' or 'increasing the distance'.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about our cooperation in the same spirit at the 27th Congress of the CPSU and in other statements.

That cooperation, however, does not mean seclusion from the rest of the world. Hungary today exports to 143 and imports from 103 countries. Many years of observation indicate that the stronger the economic cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries, the firmer are the foundations for building their political relations. And the converse is also true: When the political atmosphere is improving, economic cooperation is encouraged. This is obviously not a one-way street. Politicians of the capitalist countries have pointed out themselves the advantage of cooperating with the socialist countries, including additional employment and marketing opportunities.

Q: Mr. Gorbachev's style of leadership has led to the replacement of many top party officials in the Soviet Union, especially of the older generation. How do you view this development?

A: That is an internal affair of the Soviet party and the Soviet Union. Of course, the personal factor always influences the making of a policy.

For us Hungarians, it is the main political line of the CPSU that chiefly matters. The leadership of our party welcomed without reservations the important decisions made at the 27th Congress of the CPSU earlier this year because they point in the same directions as our own endeavours.

Q: If you had to name just one achievement of the past 30 years that you would like to be remembered for, what would it be?

A: I usually do not think about that but if you ask me two things come to my mind. The first is not of high politics, but a personal matter. When I was a young man I became a communist at a time when they did not hand out awards for it. I joined the underground movement and the party because of my conviction. I believed in that ideal, but it was not certain I would live to see the ideal come true. Now I can say I have lived to that point, to the birth of a new Hungary.

The second relates to the very grave and difficult period that occured in Hungary in 1956. It was a situation in which, like others, I also felt I had to take a strong stand, and I assumed an important position that I had not sought. There were others who could have done the job, but it fell to me.

At that time Hungary was in the forefront of international interest for a naumber of reasons. My purpose was to remove Hungary from the front pages, and gradually we succeeded. For my actions in those days I was widely denounced, especially in the West. I was called all kinds of unpleasant names. Despite that we were able to put an end to a very bloody series of events that could have led to civil war. Things became normal and gradually another favourable approach emerged with regard to our country . This was due, among other things, to our efforts to avoid ready-made solutions, trying to see the world as it is.

Q: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was here for a visit before the Warsaw Pact summit in Budapest last month. Did he come to teach or to learn?

A: At meetings of this kind now teachers and students negotiate. Of course there is an exchange of experiences but it is impossible to apply those in a pattern-like manner. I think that many things we do in the country Gorbachev cannot accept, which is quite understandable. The conditions and possibilities of the Soviet Union are quite differente from those of ours. I can definitely say that the Soviets understand and appreciate that we search for new solutions to present problems. I would like to single out our system of conomic management, which I would describe as a socialist planned economy that pays attention to the market. Our system has been operating for 18 years and indicates that it is a realistic system.

We have reorganized our agriculture completely in a way that it has been accepted by the farmers. We do not interfere in how ccoperatives are run. How should I know, for example, who should be leading a cooperative? They choose their own managers and decide what they should produce. The results are tangible, this is undeniable.

Q: It appears that socialism could prove to be more important as a political system than an economic one. Do you agree?

A: Socialism is a political and economic system at the same time. Development is also influenced by international conditions. If there is tension in the international arena, there is a closing of ranks within the alliance. If there is relaxation, it allows a broader development of individual characteristics. I think that for a long time we will continue to live in a world that has two specific social systems, very different ones, and their historical competition will be taking place under peaceful circumstances.

Q: In 30 years in power you seem to have avoided creating a cult of personality. Was this a deliberate strategy?

A: I have never been interested in rank and to a certain extent even in 'popularity'. In my view anyone who thinks he creates history is stupid. Everyone should attend the job at hand. If it becomes a part of history, so be it.

I have always stuck to this position of mine and sometimes I paid the price of this. To be in good terms with the world, you must have a good and clear conscience. Ordinary men do not spend a lot of time looking at themselves in the mirror. But it is important that when you do look in the mirror you should not feel ashamed.

Q: What is your concept of democracy under socialism?

A: Democracy is an essence of our political system, which means that it is a serious matter. We wish to strengthen the democratic features of Hungary without changing the basic structures. It is a sad but historic fact that Hungary has had no considerable traditions of democracy. The development of democracy is a manifold task. Just to give you an exmaple I would mention the trade unions which are not independent but they are autonomous. We take that seriously. We do not pass resolutions that are binding on the unions. Instead, we feel it is up to party members in the unions to convince the people there by arguments, and it is a principle we maintain.

Q: What guarantee is there that the achievements of the past 30 years can be preserved in the future?

A: I believe that the Hungarian public appreciates the achievements of the past 30 years: that there is law and order, that everyone who wants to work can, that the living standards have improved. People are aware of this. They do not talk about it every day. Instead they set claims for what they miss. This is understandable. But if our people saw our achievements are in danger they would defend them.

Q: Has it been decided who will be your successor?

A: The succession question is, of course, interesting, but I am not dealing with that.

I believe that it is more important than the personal issue that when I leave this job there will be no change as for the main line of policy and I am deeply convinced about this. There are several gurantees. Among these the most important is the fact that our present policies have been shaped in open political activity with masses of people involved. As for the personal factor, I have always stood for broad autonomy for people in key positions who are my close associates. Under our system we take collective decisions, but the implementation of those decisions is the responsibility of the individual. So I am not too concerned about succession. You know, there has always been a successor, even in 1956 there was one.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW UN REPRESENTATIVE

LD061213 Budapest MTI in English 1603 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have met Ferenc Esztergalyos, the standing representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations Organization, who is shortly to leave for his post.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD012124 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Leonor Bornao, member of the Communist Party of Spain Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, visited Hungary July 29 to August 1 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. He held talks with Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee, and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC, and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department. Leonor Bornao met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

At the cordial and comradely discussions the sides gave a brief on the state of their countries and the activity of their parties, and exchanged views on international issues, and reviewed cooperation between the two parties.

WFTU CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED BY GDR PAPER

LD012121 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, August 1 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, Hungarian president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, (WFTU), gave an interview to the central newspaper of the GDR Trade Unions, "TRIBUNE". He discussed the international trade union movement and the tasks of the 11th Trade Union World Congress, to meet in session in Berlin in mid-September.

"The statement made at the 10th Congress in Havana that the two most important tasks of the trade union movement are to safeguard peace, and to fight against the effects of the economic world crisis, including unemployment, continue to be in force. As these major problems have even more intensive and direct effects today, trade unions have to strengthen their activity", said the Hungarian trade union leader.

"The Berlin congress must concern itself with the attacks against the trade unions, and with the fact there are people who query our existence. The economic crisis is still continuing, but it is a fact, however, that the capitalist society has reserves in overcoming this crisis. We have to precisely analyze this situation in the interest of the common fight. Safeguarding the interests of the workers against the consequences of scientific-technical progress is also a problem which has to be examined."

Speaking of the lack of unity of the trade union world movement, Sandor Gaspar said that so far the ideological differences that separate the individual trade union centres have not been overcome.

"However, cooperation between the Communists, the Socialists and Social-Democrats has strengthened since the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which put forward constructive initiatives. More and more Western European trade union leaders are evaluating the situation in a rational and responsible way, and wish to conduct dialogue. I believe we shall also make progress in this field in the coming years."

Speaking of the struggle for peace, Sandor Gaspar stressed that trade unions have given tangible encouragment to this struggle on many occasions in the past.

"The 11th Trade Union World Congress will be successful if participation is as wide as possible, and if the most practical guidelines possible are approved," said the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

MINISTER OUTLINES PLANS FOR COAL PRODUCTION

LD052319 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The resolution of the Council of Ministers on closing uneconomic mines does not mean regressing the mining industry but aims to make the sector more profitable. This has been emphasized at a session of the presidium of the mining industry workers trade union. Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, said that the annual plan for deep mines which have high production costs will be reduced by 2 million metric tons and at the same time the output of open cast mines will be increased by the same amount. In other words the anxiety of miners that they will lose their jobs is not justified. This, among other things, gained expression in that after the government decree 400 miners gave notice in Borsod and 300 in Tatabanya. According to plans three exhausted mines will be closed, four will be reorganized, while another seven will be given a breathing space -- meaning that if they can make their production economic by the end of the planned period without state support then they will be able to continue operating. You may learn more about other events of the session of the presidium of the mine workers union from an interview prepared by Peter Marvanyi:

[Begin recording] [Marvanyi] Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry has announced the establishment of a new central organ, the State Office for Coal.

[Czipper] Coal mining will, in the future too, have a special role. There is a need for various state measures and state coordination partly to ensure the balance between the demand and supply of coal. The State Office for Coal also assumed among its other duties the responsibility for dealing with the material situation and financial balance of coal mines.

[Marvanyi] It was also said that in the near future the production price of coal -- with the exception of the Mecsek coal which is anthracite quality and therefore may be coked -- will be raised; I emphasize that it was the production price which was at issue, but in such situations nonetheless one becomes anxious as this price rise becoming a consumer price rise in the end.

[Czipper] The rise in the consumer price of coal is out of the question; the production price of coal will be raised to allow the insurance of the balance of the financial situation of coal mines, to avoid the creation of such losses in coal mining which would otherwise have to be taken care of by the budget. [end recording]

PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1986

LD060917 Budapest MTI in English 0754 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) -- In the first half of 1986 production in Hungary's state-owned and cooperative industry went up by 1.3 per cent, or excluding the food industry, by 1.5 per cent as against the same period last year. Regarding the main sectors, output in the engineering industry, metallurgy and the building materials industry rose, while it declined in the other sectors. Industry's sales, both foreign and domestic, rose to nearly the same degree, i.e. 1.2 per cent for domestic sales and 1.4 per cent for foreign ones. Industry supplied wholesale and retail trade with 1.4 per cent more goods than a year ago. There was a particularly sharp rise in supplies of engineering industry durable consumers. Sales for investment purposes livened up substantially. Sales supporting production were slightly over those of last year.

Product exports to the rouble accounting zone went up significantly, regarding both manufactured goods and foods. Sales of manufactured goods to the convertible currency markets rose, but those of foods went down substantially. Industrial employment went down by 8500 persons or 0.6 per cent, as against the first half of last year. Industrial output per capita manpower rose by 1.9 per cent, while production per hour went up by 2.8 per cent.

Output by the building industry was 1.5 per cent up over the level for the same time last year. Building industry manpower declined by nearly 10,000 persons or 3.5 per cent as against the first half of 1985. Productivity rose by 5.2 per cent.

Regarding agricultural products, sales of field crops and horticultural products went up 3.2 per cent, mainly the result of a significant growth in purchases of vegetables. Sales of slaughter stock and animal product went down by 4.5 per cent. With respect to slaughter stock, the one rise was in purchases of poultry (10.8 per cent) while regarding slaughter cattle purchases were down 1.8 per cent compared to the first half of last year. Purchases of slaughter pigs were down 9.9 per cent. Sales of slaughter sheep were four fifths of what they were a year ago. Among animal products milk sales declined slightly, while sales of wool and eggs were down significantly.

Retail turnover in the part of the year already gone by rose by 8.1 per cent in current prices and 3.4 per cent in comparative prices. The retail price level went up 4.5 per cent, and within this the price rise of clothing, most of which falls within the free price category, rose by 9.7 per cent.

As far as the investment sphere was concerned, in the first six months of the year 64,000 million forints were invested, which is nearly the same as the amount used over the same period last year. Company-sponsored investments rose as compared to last year, while council-sponsored investments went down slightly, and those sponsored centrally declined significantly.

ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERS LABOR ISSUES

AU051310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Aug 86 p 1

[MTI Report: "Council of Ministers' Session"]

[Text] The Government Information Office reports: In accordance with parliamentary standing orders, the Council of Ministers made a decision at its Thursday [31 July] session about the assistance that state administration agencies must give to representatives to carry out their duties. The decision contains detailed regulations governing the obligation of state administration agencies that supply information and data and the settlement of proposals and reports made by representatives.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the enforcement of recent measures protecting basic working time and improving labor discipline. The Council of Ministers concluded that the situation has somewhat improved but progress is not satisfactory. Therefore, it ordered that further central and local measures dealing with the protection of basic working time be prepared and issued.

The government confirmed the State Planning Commission's decision to provide measures for a more efficient building sector. According to this decision it is necessary to settle the situation of loss-making enterprises and of those lacking funds, and the low profit producing enterprises must prepare programs or improving operations.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION -- An Austrian CP Delegation led by Franz Hager, member of the Politburo, visited Hungary from 23 to 26 June at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politiburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The Austrian guests met with Pal Lomany, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the MSZMP Bacs-Kiskun County Committee; Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee; and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the guests acquainted themselves with the current issues of our domestic political life and our environmental protection policy. In addition to Budapest, the guests also visited Bacs-Kiskun and Somogy counties. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungary 27 Jun 86 p 6 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Gyorgy Misur, the new ambassador of our homeland in Rome presented his credentials to Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 86 p 21 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MALI -- Raymond Toth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our homeland accredited to the Republic of Mali, presented his credentials to General Moussa Traore, president of the republic. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAF in Hungarian 11 Jun 86 p 7 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS PROVINCE -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers paid a visit to Kecskemt on 7 July. He participated in and addressed the county party committee session that concentrated on current economic and political tasks. Afterward he went to see the Pannonia Film Studios in Kecskemt. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 86 p 8 AU]

JERZY URBAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 5 AUGUST

Comments on Gorbachev Speech

LD051455 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 5 Aug 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 -- The main topics covered at today's press conference held by Government Spokesman minister Jerzy Urban included Poland's support for the new Soviet peace initiatives, the visit of the IMF delegation to Poland, the course of the implementatin of the law of July 17, 1986 and the refusal of the chairman of the Polish American Congress to visit Poland.

Poland supports Gorbachev's new peace initiatives

Replying to a question about the recent meeting of foreign affairs vice-ministers of socialist states in Budapest Jerzy Urban said that the meeting dealt with preparations for the fall session of the United Nations General Assembly and especially the joint initiative of socialist countries to form a common system of international security encompassing the platform of military, political, economic and humanitarian security. The meeing in Budapest coincided with the significant speech delivered by CPSU CC General Secretary Mkhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, the main motifs of which were commented on by the Soviet representative in Budapest.

The Soviet proposal to convene a conference of states from Asia and the Pacific Ocean region and the other significant contents of the Soviet leader's speech have met with broad approval in Poland, said the spokesman.

Poland lies far away from the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Poles, however, realize that peace in our region of Europe depends on the global strengthening of peaceful relations. Our government, therefore, supports the proposals and moves that Mikhail GOrbachev spoke about in Vladivostok and shares the whole philosophy of efforts on behalf of peace which the Soviet leader presents, Urban said.

It is the foundation for the common policy of socialist countries because it aims at checking the growth in armaments and reducing the existing arsenals and at eliminating from international life conflicts threatening the security of mankind. The numerous concrete proposals which the CPSU CC general secretary presents and for which Poland lends her full support, serve these ends.

The IMF Mission to Poland

In reply to a question concerning the visit of the International Monetary Fund mission to Poland Urban announced that under Article 4 of the agreement on the creation of the IMF the mission conducted a so-called annual review of the economic situation in Poland. Such reviews are generally conducted by the IMF once a year in all countries belonging to this organization, the spokesman noted.

In our case the mission's stay and work was of special significance considering that this was the first review of the economic situation following Poland's admission to the IMF, Urban stressed.

According to the information I have received, the course of the mission's work proceed in tune with the programme. Similarly to the period preceding Poland's admission to the IMF, the mission had free access to necessary information and data on the state of our economy, he said.

Mazewski Rejects Polish Invitation

Asked whether the Polish authorities have received a reply to their invitation to visit Poland addressed to Alojzy Mazewski, the chairman of the Polish American Congress, Urban said that thus far no reply to the invitation came in. "According to the Polish American press Mr. Mazewski rejected the invitation. "It is a pity," stated Urban. "The chairman of the Polish American Congress frequently speaks out on the current situation in Poland. It is strange, therefore, that he completely does not want to acquaint himself with today's Poland at close range and see it with his own eyes."

The American Poles often argue that they do not have influence on the U.S. policy, which be proportional to a several million population of Polish descent in American society. It is said that other smaller ethnic groups enjoy much bigger influence and authority, and are given much better hearing by the government and share in the government. According to the U.S. press and Polonian communities, the Polish American Congress is being treated with disregard by central U.S. authorities, and is not given major hearing by the Polonian community itself, Urban said.

It is not my competence to evaluate these phenomena. Yet, I think that Chairman Mazewski, by turning down his invitation to visit Poland and hold talks with reliable officials in Poland does not win reliability as an activist who comments on relations in Poland, Poland's needs and U.S. policy towards Poland, Urban declared.

Polish-Israeli Consular Contacts

Asked about the state of talks on the creation of Polish and Israeli consular offices, Minister Urban said that an explanation on this subject had been released by PAP, presenting the essence of this issue. The state of talks is such that it can be assumed that the adopted arrangements will be realized in the near future.

This however is not a matter of days nor weeks, and one should expect the issue to be finalized by the end of this year. At the same time Urban remarked that this issue was by no means linked with the current talks on Soviet-Israeli consular contacts.

Comments on Amnesty Law

LD051748 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 — Implementation of July 17 Sejm Law

Replying to questions concerning the implementation of the Sejm law of July 17 this year on special procedure toward perpetrators of certain offences, Urban said that about 7,000 persons had been released from prisons so far. He noted that the Polish press avoided quoting names of those released in order to facilitate their social adaptation after they leave penal establishments.

Asked if the law would cover all people sentenced for acts committed out of non-criminal motives, Urban said it was difficult to predict the decisions of courts and prosecutors as they examine every case separately. The terms of release, he stressed, are contained in the law itself. The point is that a release must be based on a justified assumption that the person in question will not commit illegal acts that he or she had been arrested or sentenced for.

In some case, found necessary by the court or the prosecutor's office, those released are being put under an obligation to make written declarations.

In reply to another question, Urban rejected reports disseminated in the West on the health condition of Leszek Moczulski, declaring that reports about his heart stroke or strokes he was alleged to suffer when in prison were untrue.

Month of Sobriety

Referring to the month of sobriety announced by the Catholic Church in Poland to be observed in August, Urban said that the Polish Government appreciate all church initiatives on fighting alcoholism.

The government is itself waging a decisive struggle with this social ill and is offering the church the closest possible cooperation in this repsect. We hope that the sobriety action anounced by the church in August this year will bear fruit and that the moral influence of the church on the faithful will prove to be effective, Urban said.

Referring to the action of picketing alcohol stores Urban stressed that the authorities supported the propaganda actions of organizations concerned with combating alcholism but did not agree with and did not tolerate any street undertakings, including picketing stores, which did not receive the approval of the law enforcement authorities.

Report on Situation in Poland Following Chernobyl Breakdown

In reply to a question put by one of the foreign journalists Urban said that the report of the Polish Government on the situation in this country caused by the breakdown in the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl was expected as early as this month.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's Visit to Italy

Asked about the date of the visit of the president of Poland's Council of State to Italy Urban noted that the visit lay in the interest of both Poland and Italy. It is, however, difficult at this moment to speak about the date of the visit. It will be the result of future talks on this topic, he said.

Postponement of Iraqi Foreign Minister's Visit to Poland

One of the questions put to the government spokesman concerned the reasons for the postponement of the visit to Poland of the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs. Replying to the question Urban announced that the request to move the date of the visit was presented by the Iraqi side which motivated it with the new situation in the Arab world and the need for the Iraqi minister to remain at home.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF AMNESTY LAW

Law 'Act of Mercy'

LD052149 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 5 Aug 86

["More People Benefit From Act of Mercy" PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5: Referring to the press information today to the effect that a total of 6,927 persons had been released from prisons until yesterday under the law on special procedure on perpetrators of special offences, the press spokesman for the General Prosecutor's Office said that the act had also covered 3,751 persons remaining at large, their cases being remitted by prosecutors.

Moreover, prosecutors had 372 persons released from detention pending trial, including 36 suspected of offences against the state and public order, and gave legal advice to 24,000 people.

229 Affected in Koszalin

LD060718 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Up until today, 229 people in Koszalin Voivodship have benefitted from the Sejm law on special procedures toward the perpetrators of some crimes. This information was presented at today's press conference organized by the voivodship Prosecutor's Office and the voivodship court in Koszalin. In the overwhelming majority of cases these are perpetrators of misdemeanors, for which they were punished by adjurdicating courts. They are also persons sentenced by a court verdict, or those toward whom penal proceedings have been discontinued.

Up till today, the doors of the penal establishments have opened for 125 persons. Some, despite application of the clemency law, still remain in the prisons, because they still have additional penalties to face. Above all, it is a question here of failure to pay fines which, as is known, were not included in the law. As the voivodship prosecutor stated today, so far no one from among the perpetrators of crimes against the state and public order which have not yet been revealed, has reported to the prosecuting organs. [passage omitted]

650 Released in Lower Silesai

LD060712 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Up until today, on the basis of the law of the 17 July this year concerning special procedures toward the perpetrators of some crimes, 650 persons, including 46 women, have been released from the penal establishments of the Lower Silesian region. These are persons punished by a court sentence, persons under temporary arrest, or those punished by misdemeanor courts.

Solidarity's TKK Criticizes Amnesty

AU051527 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 (AFP) -- The underground leadership (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee] of the banned Solidary trade union has criticised on political grounds the recent partial and conditional amnesty voted in Poland.

In a communique received Tuesday by Western correspondents here, the TKK underlined that the fate of union leaders currently in prison "depends on the individual decisions of prosecutors and courts." These could decide whether to allow the jailed unionists to benefit from the July 22 amnesty.

"The amnesty law," the communique said, "is not accompanied by any action on the part of the authorities that is liable to liquidate the causes that lead to the imprisonment of Poles for political reasons."

Since the amnesty, the third in four years, came into force, some 7,000 prisoners, including 59 out of Poland's approximately 350 "politicals," have been freed.

But only one trade union leader, Bogdan Lis, former TKK second-in-command, has so far benefited from the amnesty.

The communique, signed by named and anonymous representatives from six cities plus Upper and Lower Silesia, also called on Poles to celebrate August 31, the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk agreement that led to the founding of Solidarity.

JARUZELSKI, LEADERS VISIT RADOM ENTERPRISES

LD052311 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Wojciech Jaruzelski visited work forces at Radom enterprises. [passage omitted]

Wojciech Jaruzelski visited one of the two creches at the works. He praised the cleanliness and aesthetic quality of it and enquired about conditions for recreation, earnings, and all the things of daily concern to people. A meeting also took place with the management of the works. The first secretary of the Central Committee stated that by visitng Radom he wished to express his respect for the people who are successfully implementing their economic tasks in difficult conditions. The second motive for this visit is the fact that Radoskor is a pioneer in the application of job certification, which is one of the key themes of the 10th Party Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski voiced the opinion that a general review should be based on the very best models, on the experience acquired at Radoskor among others.

Wojceich Jaruzelski then proceeded to the General Walter works, where the second shift was starting work. This works, the largest in the Radom voivodship, is also the largest exporter in the region. It produces sewing machines and typewriters. The meeting with the work force began in the tool department. [passage omitted]

Army General Florian Siwicki met the work force and the sociopolitical aktiv of the Stilon synthetic fiber works in Gorzow. Zofia Stepien met the workforce of the Czestochowa building combine. Bogumil Ferensztajn visited Katowice-Dziedzice and the work forces of the town's enterprises, Polam-Kontakt, Heglos, and the Silesian refining enterprise. Gabriella Rembisz visited the foundry-workers of the Poznan (?Pomet) works and acquainted herself with the progress of the harvest in the parish of (Kusliny). Stanislaw Ciosek visited the site of the voivodship hospital which is under construction in Jelenia Gora, and Andrezej Wasilewski visited the National Library in Warsaw. He also visited the documentary film production installation.

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

AU051211 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo member, at a meeting of the Ministry of National Defense Military Council held in Warsaw on 31 July]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that the document that has been examined covers the most important issues in the life and work of military communities. The document stemmed from concern that the recommendations made by the party be implemented as well and as fully as possible. Many of the directives and documents concerning standards that are currently in force in the Armed Forces are in line with the intentions and spirit behind the decisions made at the 10th PZPR Congress.

This does not mean that all possible reserves have been exhausted, that we cannot perform our duties and work in a better and qualitatively higher fashion. There still remain great reserves in the intellectual, psychological, and physical capacity of the professional cadre, basis service troops, reservists, and civilian workers employed by the Armed Forces. It is both possible and necessary to release these reserves. This should be chiefly effected by way of party inspiration and by social and service action. Basic party organizations also have a special role to play. They must boldly, bravely, consistently, and creatively approach matters relating to community needs and to solving problems. This is essential for the authenticity and authority of these organizations.

A particularly important matter, said the minister of national defense in conclusion, stemming from the document examined at the meeting, will be the annual review of the tasks contained in the document by military delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress. Reviews of the implementation of these tasks by the Armed Forces will take place during the annual training briefings of the Polish Armed Forces.

TOURIST DIFFICULTIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOTED

LD052300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A PAP correspondent reports on difficulties encountered by our tourists when crossing Czechoslovakia.

In the case of a bus breakdown, it turns out, more often than not, that the necessary repair work is exceedingly costly. Such difficulties are also encountered by individual tourists traveling by car if, before undertaking their journey, they have not equipped themselves with an international booklet on highway services [pomoc drogowa]. Moreover many Polish tourists have found to their disadvantage that Czechoslovak banks do not accept banknotes of a nominal value of 2,000 zl.

FRG OFFICIAL ON POLISH NORMALIZATION PROGRESS

LD012059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bundestag SPD deputy Horst Sielaff said after his return from Poland that the process of social normalization is progressing and that the economic situation has improved, although it is still complicated. He also said that the Polish Government is making great efforts to achieve progress on the path of normalization.

JOZEF CZYREK TALKS WITH MPRP'S NAMSRAY

LD021144 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0901 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug (PAP) -- On 1 August Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Problems of cooperation between the countries were discussed, with particular reference to matters of culture in connection with the Days of Mongolian Culture being held in Poland.

Ts. Namsray also met with Andrzej Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Tadeusz Sawic, director of the Central Committee Culture Department attended both meetings.

POLL SURVEYS ATTITUDES TOWARD MASS MEDIA

AU051814 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by Jacek Mojkowski, head of POLITYKA's domestic department: "Information Plays the Main Role"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to the date published by the Public Opinion Research Main Center, 85 percent of Poles obtain their information from television, 64 percent from the press, 55 percent from Polish radio, and 8 percent from the press conferences of the government spokesman. As for the unofficial sources of information, 29 percent of Poles obtain it through their own observations, 19 percent through talking to relatives and friends, 12 percent through Western radio stations, 11.5 percent through talks at work, and 9 percent through shopping lines and streetcar rides. [passage omitted]

Some 33 percent of Poles regard television as the most up-to-date source of information, 30 percent Polish radio, 19 percent the press, 7 percent Western radio stations, 6 percent their own observations, 3.5 percent rumors, and 2.2 percent the government press spokesman. Some 30 percent of Poles regard television as the most interesting medium, 14 percent the press, 13.3 percent Polish radio, 10.4 percent Western radio stations, 8 percent their own observations, 8 percent rumors, and 7.9 percent the government press spokesman. [passage omitted]

To 21 percent of Poles television is the most trustworthy source of information, to 20 percent the press, the 19 percent their own observations, to 15 percent Polish radio, to 8 percent relatives, to 6 percent Western radio stations, to 4 percent rumors, and to 3.9 percent the government press spokesman. [passage omitted]

As for the credibility of television, to the question of in which programs credibility is most evident, 41 percent of Poles replied the newscast, 21 percent J. Urban's press conferences, 11 percent journalistic features, and 7 percent economic reports.

The poll on the popularity of newspapers did not produce any revelations because most papers publish the same information and because their impact on readers shows almost variations. No profound interpretations of this poll are possible. TRYBUNA LUDU has the most readers (19.4 percent), followed by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA (10.1 percent), and EXPRESS WIECZORNY (9.9 percent].

Some 10.5 percent of Poles do not read any dailies and 19 percent read weeklies instead of dailies. The 10 most popular dailies are: TRYBUNA LUDU, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, EXPRESS WIECZORNY, DZIENNIK ZACHODNI, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, GAZETA POZNANSKA, GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, RZECZPOSPOLITA, and SZTANDAR LUDU.

As for weeklies, only a small part of their copies reach readers automatically. As a rule, weeklies are bought in kiosks and obtained by subscription, which means that much more determination is needed to acquire them than is the case with dailies, which are easy to buy because they are cheaper and on sale everywhere.

The poll shows that the 10 most popular weeklies (respondents think that their publication should not be reduced) are: PRZYJACIOLKA, KOBIETA I ZYCIE, POLITYKA, PRZEKROJ, VETO, PANORAMA, PRAWO I ZYCIE, KULTURA, PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, AND PERSPEKTYWY.

The 10 undesirable publications whose circulations should be cut down or liquidated are: ZA WOLNOSC I LUD, ZWIAZKOWIEC, RZECZYWISTOSC, ZARZEWIE, ZORZA, ODRODZENIE, WIESCI, MYSL SPOLECZNA, WALKA MLODYCH, AND SYGNALY.

The 10 publications that respondents have never seen in shops and have no knowledge of are: MYSL SPOLECZNA, WPROST, ODGLOSY, MOTYWY, FAKTY 86, ODRODZENIE, SYGNALY, TAK I NIE, SPRAWY I LUDZIE, AND LAD.

The 10 publications that people resent most are: ZA WOLNOSC I LUD, MYSL SPOLECZNA, RZECZYWISTOSC, KIERUNKI, LAD, PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, WPROST, ODGLOSY, ARGUMENTY, and FUNDAMENTY.

The 10 publications that are least controversial are: PRZYJACIOLKA, KOBIETA I ZYCIE, PRZEKROJ, PANORAMA, POLITYKA, GOSPODYNI, RAZEM, VETO, PRAWO I ZYCIE, and NOWA WIES.

To the question of whether the television and press presentation of events in various spheres of political and social life is inconsistent with the truth, 45.5 respondents replied "yes," 36.7 percent "no," and 14.5 percent "do not know."

Some 24.5 percent of respondents said that truthfulness was lacking in the presentation of economic problems (economic results, the current economic condition, the economic reform, the implementation of plans, the crisis, and debts), 11.3 percent in the presentation of domestic policy (government activities, social moods, and trust in the authorities), 6.5 percent in the presentation of price policy, 5.4 percent in the presentation of information on living standards, and 3.4 percent in the presentation of farming data.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNDERSECRETARIES -- Warsaw, Aug 2: Prime Minister Zbigngiew Messner has appointed Kazimierz Klek and Wieslaw Szymczak undersecretaries of state in the Foreign Trade Ministry. Kazimierz Klek, born in 1940, a chemical engineer, held high posts in the chemical industry, including that of minister of the chemical and light industry, a deputy to the Sejm of the 6th term and from 1982 minister plenipotentiary, commercial counsellor at the Polish Embassy in Rome. As vice-minister of foreign trade he will deal with export favouring restructuring of the Polish industry. A PUWP member. [as received] Wieslaw Szymczak, born in 1931, a textile engineer and graduate of the economic and technical university held a number of executive posts in knitwear factories in Lodz. Undersecretary of state in the former Light Industry Ministry and then in the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. From 1983 minister plenipotentiary, commercial counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Moscow. A PUWP member. [paragraph as received] [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1646 GMT 2 Aug 86 LD]

RCP GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU311232 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party,

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to you, dear comrades, warmest congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the South African Communist Party.

We know and value your party's history of struggle to unite the revolutionary and patriotic forces in order to attain the ideals of national and social freedom. We follow with interest and feelings of solidarity the activity carried out by you, under particularly difficult underground conditions, to defend the vital interests of the working people against the racist policy of apartheid, to assert the basic rights of the majority people in South Africa, and to promote social justice and equality as well as socialism, peace, and progress.

We express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties will further develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of freedom, independence, peace, and socialism. The RCP Central Committee

TOTU, RYZHKOV HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU051819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 5/8/1986 -- N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister.

The interview was attended by A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR.

During the working interview, the course of Romanian - Soviet economic collaboration and ways to develop and diversify it were analysed.

PRC EMBASSY MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY 30 JULY

AU301909 Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1986 -- On the 59th foundation anniversary of the Chinese Liberation Army the Bucharest military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China, Shi Shangwen, gave a cocktail party on July thirty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Command of the Army, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Association, generals and higher officers, representatives of the management of certain ministries and central institutions, party activists particpated.

Also attending were military, air and naval attaches accredited in Romania.

CHISSANO DEPARTS FOR MOZAMBIQUE AFTER VISIT

LD051720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 5 (TANJUG) -- Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano today ended his five-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Chissano, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party and secretary for foreign relations of its Central Committee, had final talks here today with Franc Setinc, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency. They pointed to the great importance the two parties attach to the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, and the need for greater efforts in the struggle for peace and the solving of crucial international problems, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

During the visit, Chissano conferred with his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Yugoslav State Presidency Sinan Hasani and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR DISCUSSIONS

Topics Outlined

AU051509 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, who arrived in our country today, have started in Dubrovnik. Here is Dubravko Stopar of Radio Zagreb reporting from Dubrovnik:

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister for foreign affairs, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with their associates, as it was announced, are holding talks in Dubrovnik on relations between the two countries and some current international questions. One of the topics of their talks in what is already the third meeting between the foreign ministers this year is economic cooperation. As is known, the FRG is Yugoslavia's biggest foreign trade partner among Western countries. However, the Yugoslav trade deficit amounted to more than $716 million last year and is 12 percent bigger than in the previous year. This is why the reduction of this deficit is of key importance for the further development of economic cooperation between the FRG and Yugoslavia.

Topics such as relations between East and West, European security and cooperation, and the Harare summit will be the main topics of the talks on current international matters between Genscher and Dizdarevic in Dubrovnik. The talks between Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will resume this afternoon at 1800.

Talks on East-West Relations

LD051637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, held talks on bilateral relations and topical international problems in the villa Lapad in Dubrovnik today. The exchange of views, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours and was continued during the luncheon, was conducted in a spirit of openness [otvorenost], mutual understanding and respect. Both ministers stressed that the present dialogue is taking place at a favorable moment and that it is important to the development of their bilateral cooperation and to their exchange of views about their respective stance regarding current world trends.

The issue of East-West relations dominated the agenda of today's meeting. Hans-Dietrich Genscher informed Raif Dizdarevic about his recent talks with top Soviet and U.S. officials. Both sides agreed that the international community had entered a period in which dialogue and negotiations are becoming a dominant factor, although there is no guarantee that the significant difficulties hampering East-West relations had been overcome. It was also stressed that the prospects for a meeting between the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, and U.S. President Reagan at the present time were more favorable than several months ago.

Very significant attention was devoted to the economic trends in the light of the preparations for the CSCE meeting in Vienna this autumn. The two sides agreed that the successful outcome of the Vienna meeting would be of great importance for the relaxation of tension in Europe. The ministers stated that Europe played a great part in international developments and that relations within it and the CSCE cannot be viewed in terms of relations between the great powers alone.

The set of issues concerning disarmament also attracted considerable attention. The federal secretary for foreign affairs put forward both Yugoslavia's and the nonaligned countries' views regarding the issue of disarmament in the context of the stance put forward during the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare. Raif Dizdarevic informed his guest, in detail, about all aspects of the problem, from the halt in nuclear tests to the need for substantial reductions in strategic, tactical, and other types of weapons. Both sides stressed the importance of adhering to the existing agreements and also of understanding new measures to substantially reduce nuclear weapon stockpiles.

The West German foreign minister expressed his high opinion of the policy of nonalignment as an important independent factor in international relations which, in his view, should not be dominated by either of the great powers.

The talks will resume this afternoon. The two ministers are expected to continue their exchange of views about international issues and bilateral cooperation.

Talks Continue

LD052316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, resumed the exchange of views about international problems this afternoon.

The Yugoslav side stressed the need for the Stockholm Conference to come up with concrete measures for limiting military activity. Raif Dizdarevic also drew attention to the Mediterranean aspect of European security and cooperation stressing that the security in Europe and the Mediterranean was indivisible.

The two ministers displayed a similar approach when they agreed that the spirit of Helsinki does not imply differing criteria for the security of the big and small countries. In other words, all European people share the same right to their own security.

In the course of the talks reference was also made to the movement of nonaligned countries as a significant and positive factor in international relations.

Raif Dizdarevic assessed that there had been evidence in recent times of a positive shift toward consolidation within the movement on its original principles. Dizdarevic also stressed that the nonaligned countries had been doing their utmost to make the summit in Harare as successful as possible and to ensure that it produces constructive ideas of how to preserve peace, disarmament, and economic development.

The two ministers also exchanged views about international economic problems. The Yugoslav side drew attention to the very difficult position in the developing countries and to the draining of resources from the undeveloped into the developed countries as well as to the problem of debts.

Reference was also made to the troublespots in the world. It was stated, in reference to southern Africa, that the situation there was explosive and that we were witnessing an historical process which should not be halted but encouraged.

The talks will resume tomorrow when the two ministers are expected to exchange views about bilateral cooperation.

The FRG foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher ends his working visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

SUNDIC COMMENTARIES ON GORBACHEV SPEECH, SUMMIT

On USSR Offers To PRC

LD041636 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] The USSR is ready to have serious talks with China at any time, in any place, and at any level in order to create an atmosphere of better relations between the two countries. These words were addressed to Beijing a few days ago by Mikhail Gorbachev, and PRAVDA repeated them yesterday in a commentary which confirmed that Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok was addressed primarily to China.

Beijing, let us recall, reacted only to that part of the speech of the Soviet leader which related to the withdrawal of four [number as heard] regiments of Soviet soldiers from Afghanistan. The reaction was short and clear: without the full withdrawal of Soviet units there can be no solution to the Afghanistan problem. On the Soviet intention of having talks with the government of Mongolia on the reduction of troops in this country, nothing was said in Beijing. It is, however, reliably known that this only partially satisfies one of the three Chinese conditions for the normalization of relations with the USSR. China is, in fact, seeking the reduction of troops all along the Soviet-Chinese border and not only in Mongolia.

However, even if the USSR withdraws all its troops from Afghanistan and reduces the number of soldiers along the border with China, as is being suggested by the government in Beijing, it would not be sufficient for the complete normalization of relations between the two countries, if, for example, the situation in Cambodia remains unchanged, that is, if the USSR continues to offer support to Vietnamese intervention in this country. In his Vladivostok speech, Mikhail Gorbachev made no mention of Cambodia at all, but this, according to some assessments, does not mean that the USSR is not thinking about this problem. It is, indeed, more than certain that the continuation of the war in Southeast Asia does not suit the USSR either politically or militarily. However, the internal conditions in Vietnam are such that there can, for the moment, be no question of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, not even in the event of possible Soviet pressure on the government of Hanoi. Moscow is, in fact, afraid that pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia would have as a consequence the deterioration of relations with this country, including the withdrawal of Soviet bases from Vietnam, to which the USSR attaches great importance. The worries of the USSR are, as a result of all this, all the greater if one bears in mind the fact that the war in Cambodia is daily causing increasing damage to Vietnam itself both politically and economically. In other words, the longer the war lasts, the greater are the commitments of the USSR toward the government in Hanoi and the greater the burden.

In Moscow the fundamental question being raised is how to preserve good relations with Vietnam and at the same time to win China over to talks on the regulation of all the disputed problems between the two countries. For the present there is no answer, at any rate not one acceptable both to (?Hanoi) and to Beijing. Beijing, it is quite certain, will adhere to its stance to the effect that the complete normalization of relations with the USSR cannot take place while the USSR is offering support to Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, or finds understanding in (?Hanoi). China may perhaps even disregard the two other obstacles, the intervention in Afghanistan and the reduction of troops on the border, but there is no way that it would do the same for the first, that is, the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. And as long as this is so, nothing will come of the Soviet offers to China, however many times they may be repeated.

On Reagan-Gorbachev Summit

LD051542 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Now that it has been officially confirmed that the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, Shevardnadze and Shultz, will have meetings on 19 and 20 September in Washington, it is more than apparent that the efforts of the two superpowers in the period ahead will be directed toward preparations for a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

Gorbachev said in his speech in Vladivostok that a Soviet-U.S. summit was possible, which should mean that the preparations which preceded the agreement on the meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz were shorter and more meaningful than was believed when they began.

Indeed, one has the impression that the general climate in Soviet-U.S. relations is changing for the better, a fact that is lent weight by President Reagan's decision to sell to the USSR significant quantities of wheat at current prices, for which U.S. farmers will be compensated out of state reserves. Nor is it insignificant that there has recently been a considerable reduction in Soviet-U.S. polemics, which quite soon after the first Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva, grew to large proportions. Indeed, it appears that the latest exchange of messages between the two leaders, which related to the problem of disarmament and other important questions, has contributed to a reduction of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations and has, to a significant extent, shortened the road leading to the summit. This is due to the fact that, by all accounts, the two superpowers have finally realized that any other outcome of the current preparations for the meeting would lead to fresh confrontation. This would be very dangerous both for their mutual relations and for the fate of world peace as a whole. The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could be of benefit even if it does not fulfill all expectations, that is if it does not lead to the reduction and limitation of armaments on which the Soviet side is insisting. At the present juncture, it would perhaps be sufficient for the arms race to be halted at its existing level. In this respect the United States could play a significant role in two ways: respect the agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear armaments, SALT-II, and refrain from "star wars" which is threatening to transfer the arms race to space as well.

As regards the first question, the United States recently agreed that talks be initiated in Geneva on the fate of SALT, which leads one to conclude that a final decision on the above-mentioned agreement, that is, on its abandonment, has not been made, and that there is hope that SALT-II will remain in force. As to "star wars," however, in this regard there have also been certain changes in the U.S. position. In fact, in his latest message to Gorbachev, Reagan proposed the postponement of his "star wars" project by 5 to 7 years, which is sufficient time in the course of these years, for a new solution to be found to the problem of disarmament as a whole on which, for the time being, no progress can be made. The U.S. side, it is true, claims that at the first meeting, Reagan and Gorbachev agreed to meet again, first in Washington and then in Moscow, and this without any conditions. However, there should also be understanding of Gorbachev's fear that a fresh meeting with no results would be pointless. In any case, the road to the summit is not in the slightest bit easy, but all problems could be overcome given more good will on both sides, which implies making the appropriate concessions.

DIZDAREVIC ON PREPARATIONS FOR HARARE SUMMIT

AU050601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul p 2

[Text] Belgrade 23 Jul -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today briefed delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on the course of the preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare and about the engagement of our country in final preparations for this meeting. Among other things. Dizdarevic said the following:

On 1 September this year, it will be 25 years since that historical date when President Tito opened the first Conference of Heads of State or Governments of Nonaligned Countries here in Belgrade, in this very hall. With this, a new era in international relations started, an era in which the Nonaligned Movement has made such a strong imprint on world development and international cooperation on an equal footing through its existence, activity, and historical contribution.

The eighth summit of nonaligned countries will open in the capital of friendly Zimbabwe on that same day.

We are now at the final stage of preparations for the eighth summit. Among what kind of current trends in the world, broader international conditions and relations, with what kind of situation and tendencies in its own ranks and activity does the Nonaligned Movement approach its great gathering in Harare, and what will have a decisive influence on the content of the summit itself? What is the substantial and action orientation and involvement of Yugoslavia in the preparations for the summit in these weeks before it is held?

The international situation in which the eighth summit will be held is still burdened by well-known negative and dangerous tendencies which, contrary to expectations, continue, and some of them are even intensified. The arms race has continued unabated and nobody is safe from its consequences. The sovereignty and independence of a number of countries is being violated and resort is made to the application of force and pressure in the most varied ways, which is particularly manifested through the aggravation of some crisis situations instead of these being overcome.

Economic and social conditions are deteriorating in many countries, especially the nonaligned and developing countries, and this is above all the consequence of North-South relations. There are pronounced efforts for global political and economic problems to be solved by a few of the most powerful countries. The forces that dislike the achievements that the emancipation of peoples and states have gained in our time strive to contest them, thus standing against inevitable changes.

Social Progress Is a World Process

However, social progress is a world process, present everywhere on all continents, and the value and the necessity of the historical achievements of emancipation are lasting. They are a result of progress in the development and relations in the whole world, and in its entire progress, and it is only on the basis of these achievements and through their further advancement that the contemporary problems of mankind may be solved in the interest of all.

In fact, we live in one of the most dynamic, but also perhaps most dangerous periods in the history of mankind. The world has never been richer than it is now. Thanks to scientific achievements and great technological progress, undreamt of opportunities are opening for further material and social progress. The world also has never been closer to a peaceful development to the benefit of all. At the same time, it has never lived so long under tension because of the constant increase of means that may destroy it. The world is still searching for an answer to the question of how to avoid this danger, how to lessen such a drastic division between rich and poor, and how to use the new great opportunities and achievements for everybody. Nobody has brought the world as near to the proper answers as the nonaligned policy and movement have done. The Harare summit should make a fresh contribution to this effect.

Therefore, the questions of peace and security, relaxations of tension and renewal of detente, disarmament, overcoming of the hotbeds of crises, along with a search for solutions to the problems in world economic development and international economic relations occupy a central place, and the movement will have to make -- as it did at its first summit in Belgrade -- a contribution, just as necessary now as it was then, to stop the present unfavorable development in world relations.

What perspicacity and inspiring relevance are evident even now in the following passage from the Belgrade Summit Declaration.

"Tremendous progress has been achieved in the development of science, technology, and economic development means. Encouraged by such a development in the world, a tremendous majority of people increasingly realize that war among peoples is not only an anachronism but also a crime against mankind. This awareness of people is becoming a tremendous moral force, capable of influencing profoundly the development of international relations."

Wars Are a Crime Against Mankind

"Relying on this and on the will of their peoples, the governments of the countries gathered at this conference resolutely reject the thesis that war, and even "cold war," are inevitable as being defeatist, without prospects, and contrary to the interests of world progress. They confirm their unswaying belief that the international community is capable of organizing its life without resort to the means that in fact belong to past epochs of the history of mankind."

The nonaligned countries at all their gatherings have devoted particular attention to the relations of the big powers and blocs because of their great effect on the overall situation in the world. The international situation has been burdened for several years by relationships of intensified contradictions, deep mistrust, and confrontation between the two big powers. We may say that the international scene continues to be dominated by the contest to achieve global superiority by one side and the strivings to tie as many countries as possible to the policy of the big powers. It is well known how wide the expectations have been that a renewed dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union will open the way to the establishment of greater mutual trust and to agreements on the reduction of armaments as necessary steps to a broader relaxation of international tension. However, the relations of the two big powers for most of the period after the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting last year did not develop as the world, including us, has expected. Negotiations are being conducted, but progress has not yet been reached in controlling and reducing armaments, or in disarmament, and the political, ideological, propaganda, and other aspects of confrontation have been aggravated from time to time instead.

More frequent U.S.-Soviet contacts have occurred recently. A number of new proposals and initiatives were publicly presented by the Soviet side and it appears that the two sides are exchanging them also in their confidential negotiations. Both sides now react to mutual proposals in a little more constructive way, and one expects that even a new meeting of the leaders of the two great powers might occur, if there are no new problems, of course.

It is certainly encouraging that there are new proposals for reduction and control and elimination of many categories of arms, nuclear and conventional. The demands of the international public, broad political circles, and a great many statesmen and scientists that the great powers should finally reach a specific advance in this sphere are stronger and stronger.

On the basis of consultations we have held so far with a number of our partners, one can observe a determination of nonaligned countries to demand at the summit that along with observing the existing agreements on arms limitations, the United States and the USSR sign new ones with which the reduction of nuclear, missile, strategic or tactical, conventional, and other arms could finally begin.

Peace and Security Are Not Isolated

All past development shows that the dialogue of the two great powers can hardly advance or bring results necessary both for them and for the world, if one fails to realize that in the world of today one can no longer treat the problems of peace and security in an isolated way, neglecting burning economic and other problems, and that the great powers, however powerful they are, cannot solve acute global, nor even their mutual problems in a stable and permanent way, without all other international factors, ouside and without the participation and contribution of international multilateral forms. All countries, the whole of the international community can and should contribute to and take part in that process.

One should say here that recently there are stronger and stronger attempts to suppress the United Nations and other forums of multilateral international cooperation. The essence of those worrying attempts is the attack against international relations on an equal footing and against the right of all countries to take an equal part in solvingall problems that concern the destiny of the whole world. This is why nonaligned countries are consistently advocating an affirmation of the United Nations as the sole and irreplaceable universal forum in preserving international peace and security and solving key international questions.

Nonaligned countries do not close their eyes to the deficiencies of the world organization either, and they want to cooperate in removing them. However, one should point out here that the United Nations is efficient to the extent to which member governments in it agree with each other, and that it is very frequently the case that those very members who most attack the United Nations for its inefficiency makes it more efficient activity difficult by their behavior and by avoiding the United Nations.

We are certain that the Harare summit will devote greater attention to hotbeds of crisis and that it will formulate its proposals for solving them on the basis of the implementation of the right of self-determination, of the withdrawal of foreign troops, and the halting of all acts of intervention and interference. We shall resolutely insist upon the already existing demand of the nonaligned countries addressed to the great powers about their military disengagement from the nonaligned countries region.

It is understandable that the increasingly explosive situation in South Africa will be at the center of attention of the heads of states or governments who will gather, for this is at this time the most volatile area of crisis in the world. We are convinced that the summit will again appeal to the international community, along with the application of economic sanctions, to offer resolute assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, as well as to the front line states exposed to constant aggression by the racist regime in Pretoria.

Particular concern is caused by the latest aggravation of tension in the Mediterranean. The presence of military and naval forces of non Mediterranean countries is growing, and frequent demonstrations of force and even the crude use of force are occurring. Concern is growing in the world because in this way, connected with the unfavorable development in the Middle East, the Mediterranean is turning into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis. Such a development in the Mediterranean is also felt in the Adriatic.

The events in the Mediterranean have always had a direct influence on security and the relations in Europe. It has been shown that an armed incident in the Mediterranean jeopardizes security on the continent of Europe. It is difficult to expect a serious relaxation of tension and reduction of armaments to occur in Europe if at the same time arms are being concentrated and tension is increased in the Mediterranean. It is positive that this truth is, in all, accepted more and more widely.

All this shows how much the cooperation of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries as well as a broad cooperation of the nonaligned and the European Mediterranean countries is needed in order to change the present situation. The gatherings of the nonaligned countries have stressed the significance of concrete activities being taken in this direction. We will continue to do this in Harare. The next step in this direction will be to hold a second conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries, which is being prepared.

Yugoslavia, as a European nonaligned country, is vitally interested in the continuity of the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and strives for cooperation which will not stop at bloc divisions.

Danger of Nuclear Reactions

The accident [havirija] at the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl showed how small the region of Europe is for radiation danger which knows no borders between states, blocs, systems, and even continents. The nuclear force released in this case amounted to only one thousandth of the power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which directly caused the death of almost 120,000 people, and the number of those who died of the lasting consequences in the course of the 4 decades exceeded 200,000. Nuclear bombs a hundred times as powerful are now produced. What would have happened had it come to an accidental explosion of only one nuclear warhead or bomb, out of the many stationed in Europe? All of Europe would be under the influence of radiation which would endanger its entire population. For Europe, there is no alternative to disarmament. For Europe, there is no alternative to cooperation that creates the conditions for disarmament. Yugoslavia has been and will constantly remain engaged in work for such security in Europe.

Together with other nonaligned and neutral European countries, we strive through the CSCE process to extend the greatest possible contribution to the preservation of the spirit and vitality of all the provisions of the Fina Act of Helsinki, which with its consistent application opens the prospects for cooperation in all fields, and to the revival and consolidation of detente on firmer foundations.

The Nonaligned Movement has always supported these efforts, being aware of the significance of the situation in Europe for peace and security in the world. We are convinced that the Harare summit will give a new impetus to this.

From these positions we are preparing for the meeting of the foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries also works on these lines at the present stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, at which, after a long period of stagnation, greater readiness for constructive agreements has been manifested. Any actual progress and new breakthrough at this conference could have broader favorable consequences for the processes of security and disarmament in Europe.

Pronounced Economic Inequality

At the gatherings of the nonaligned countries between the summit in New Delhi and the forthcoming summit in Harare, questions of international economic relations in the world and the increasingly critical situation were very strongly present; their roots are deep, and their consequences serious and unforseeable. It is matter of an unbearably difficult economic position of the developing countries which almost without exception also belong to the group of nonaligned countries. The growing gap in the level of economic development between the developed and developing countries is now being manifested in an extremely aggravated form.

A pronouced inequality exists in international economic relations and it constantly endangers the independence of the nonaligned countries and the stability of world relations. Some of the most developed countries stand on the positions of maintaining and strengthening the existing system to their own benefit. After several decades, the question of preserving their independence is again being raised for a number of developing countries.

An enormous transfer of funds from developing countries to developed countries was carried out on a world scale in recent years. The losses sustained by the developing countries because of the fall in the prices of raw materials they possess amounted in 1985 alone to about $65 billion. Added to this is the fall in the price of oil this year, which constitutes a further redistribution of income in favor of Western developed countries, again amounting to about $60 billion.

If debts are taken as one of the best illustrations of this big income redistribution, then one can see that debts have become an instrument for the extraction of enormous profits from developing countries. They are objectively used to maintain differences in development and are used as the means of exerting pressure and interfering in internal affairs as well as the means of imposing systems.

Partial measures such as rescheduling represent a necessity for a temporary alleviation of the debt repayment burden. However, it is clear that this is not a solution because every rescheduling is also dearly paid for, which is why debts are rising and becoming an increasingly greater burden.

Due to all these reasons, the struggle to solve the debt problem of developing countries is in fact a struggle for equality in international relations, a struggle against exploitation, domination, and for progress in the world. Because of that and because we are also a debtor country which fully shares the fate of all other debtor countries, we must continue to strive to create better conditions in the world as far as the solution of this problem is concerned.

When we talk about the political dimension of international economic problems, we have in mind the political and economic interdependence of the present-day world. Developed countries should not remain indifferent toward the things that are happening to two thirds of mankind. The south cannot exist without the north, but the north cannot exist without the south either.

These problems of international economic relations and world economic development as well as the movement's greater involvement in these matters are in the center of the nonaligned countries' attention in the preparations for the Harare summit.

The Period of the Movement's Consolidation

There is no doubt that the problems which nonaligned countries and their eighth summit are facing are exceptionally complex and serious. The whole world is at a crossroads, faced with the problem of which road to take.

Talking about the readiness and ability of the movement to respond to the historical challenges of the eighth summit, we can be encouraged by the fact that since the seventh summit in New Delhi the movement has been consolidating its original principles and aims, unity has been strengthened, and the involvement of the movement in the essential problems of international relations increased.

Of course, the movement is not without polarization, quarrels, and even clashes among its member states. It does not live in a vacuum but in the world with all its inherited pasts and in conditions which make present-day world relations. This inheritance and these conditions often result in various visions, disputes, and even conflicts. However, what is essential, what confirms the vitality of both the policy and the Nonaligned Movement is the fact that nonaligned countries are following the direction of authentic nonalignment through which they accomplish political unity on the main contemporary questions such as peace, security, detente, independence, disarmament, and development.

Unity has been historically proved in exactly those questions which constitute the essence of current world relations on which depend the realization of aims and aspirations that represent the vital interest of countries which, despite their different ideologies, systems, and traditions, are united in the movement.

Our strategic orientation is based on the farsighted approach Comrade Tito made as far back as the first summit in Belgrade, when he said: "We want what binds us, what is common to all of us, and what is now attainable. What we do not want are the things that divide us and things whose joint realization is unattainable."

The movement has encountered and still encounters different attitudes toward its role and activity. Throughout the 25 years of its existence and through the role it has played in emancipating international relations and making progress in the world, the movement has become an unavoidable independent factor in all global matters and the more important questions in world relations. Many countries outside the movement also express interest in it because they see it as a certain kind of support for their own and other broadest positive aspirations. Today it is impossible to imagine the activities of the United Nations or any other more important international organization without the role and involvement of nonaligned countries.

Of course, there have been some attempts at disregarding and ignoring the role of the movement, but this brought more harm to those who were doing it than to the movement itself. There have also been and there still are pressures on nonaligned countries to declare themselves in favor of and vote for tenents that do not belong to the movement. This, on the whole, harms the attachment of the nonaligned countries and movement to the principles and aims they opted for. There have been and there still are some wrong assessments that the role and activity of the movement are positive only if they suit a temporary interest of certain world factors. [paragraph continues]

However, the nonalignment policy has emerged as a historical necessity in a struggle for a world with more equal relations and the equality of all peoples and countries, for a world of peace without fear of war, a world against a war, aggression, violence and threats, without bloc divisions, for a world of progress for all countries without the domination of the greater and stronger, without the exploitation of the weak by the rich. It is high time for everybody to learn the historic message from the quarter of century of the movement's existence and its role, whose purpose is cooperation with everybody in order to realize principles and aims which would be in the interest of world progress as a whole.

Our country is continuing to develop a comprehensive foreign-policy activity.

We are trying to make our contribution to equality and comprehensiveness in international cooperation through the more and more developed bilateral realtions and contacts as well as through our activities in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, the CSCE, and other international forums which are dealing with and solving important international matters.

Last year and in the first half of this year, our bilateral contacts with our neighbors, with many European countries, with nonaligned countries, of course, and with all big powers were intensive.

The Preservation of the SFRY's International Position

All these contacts and our entire foreign policy involvement are primarily used to preserve the international position of our country, the strengthening of its security, and above all the fulfillment of our concrete and entire interests in relations with some countries and world regions, with international groupings and international organizations. In this, the prime objective was to achieve conditions that were as favorable as possible for developing economic cooperation with the greatest possible number of countries, particularly with those with whom we have a trade deficit and to whom Yugoslavia owes the most money, in other words with those countries in which we must seek and exploit possibilities for the greater penetration in developing economic relations with the world and through this way create conditions for solving the country's economic difficulties, for economic, technological, and the total social progress.

We are continuingly making efforts in the promotion of comprehensive good-neighborly relations with all our neighbors. This remains one of the priorities in our foreign policy. We are striving, on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, and mutual benefit with all our neighbors, to further the cooperation in political and economic relations, in the sphere of culture, communications, and tourism, all of which lead toward better understanding and greater trust and which represent a real framework and way to solve still outstanding problems.

The process of Balkan multilateral cooperation which started not so long ago represents a positive new tendency which is beneficial for all peoples of our peninsula. However, we are not satisfied with the fact that this tendency has in recent years lagged behind. The need for this kind of cooperation among the Balkan countries is becoming greater and greater and requires constant and concrete stimuli. We, of course, respect reality, but divisions in the Balkans are not the only reality. The growing need for good relations and expanded cooperation is also one.

The 13th LCY Congress has emphasized the great importance of implementing a unified foreign policy for Yugoslavia. This kind of foreign policy is an expression of both the current and lasting needs of our country. Our foreign policy is also a part of our involvement in overcoming internal difficulties, in creating all outside conditions which would render our internal efforts easier.

[The following three passages appear boxed within the main body of the item]

Big Powers Cannot Solve Crises Alone

There cannot be any lasting reduction in the world's tensions as long as the situation in the hotbeds of crises remains unchanged. Experience shows that big powers cannot solve crises alone, either by opposing each other or through mutual negotiations which neglect the interests and will of the people concerned.

People do not accept that their way of living and social condition depend on their geographical location or that their development is subjected to somebody else's concepts and the expansion of the so-called spheres of interests. They do not assent to their fate being decided without their own say.

$1,000 Billion Debt

This year the debt of developing countries will exceed $1,000 billion. In the last 12 years their debt experienced an eight-fold increase while interest was increased 11 times. In the period 1981-1985 alone, developing countries repaid debts to developed countries amounting to $600 billion, which $340 billion represented interest alone. After all, we have ourselves experienced this burden.

Yugoslavia's Involvement

The priorities of the movement, a question of the summit's agenda, are the priorities of Yugoslavia's involvement.

As far as we are concerned, we will strive for the summit, which is marking its 25th anniversary, in conditions which call for necessary changes in international political and economic relations and in conditions created by great breakthroughs in the technological development, to designate and open future prospectives for the activity of the policy and Nonaligned Movement.

FOREIGN DEBT REDUCED, FUTURE PAYMENTS OUTLINED

AU052051 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[LJ. Cudomirovic Report]

[Excerpts] -- All Federal Executive Council measures introduced in June and July as well as the measures of a systemic character that are planned for September will enable the stricter operation of economic legislation and, by the end of the year, will produce significant results in removing negative elements from economic trends, however much these measures may look as mere starting steps.

This is a brief summary of the press conference held yesterday in the National Bank of Yugoslavia at which Governor Dusan Vlatkovic spoke in detail about the measures of the Central Bank and the board of governors regarding already known and announced moves in the current economic policy of the country. [passage omitted]

According to Vlatkovic, the country's foreign currency reserves are quite satisfactory and now stand at $350 million despite the fact that Yugoslav fixed and guaranteed obligations to foreign countries rose by 29 percent in the first half of this year while the current foreign currency payments in relation to the first half of last year rose by 13 percent.

The total foreign debt of the country outstanding at the end of last year has been reduced by $550 million in the first 6 months of this year. [passage omitted]

Yugoslav Foreign Debts until 1990

The country's total foreign debts at the end of last year stood at $19.78 billion. According to the projection of repaying foreign debts, the total outstanding debt at the end of this year should be $19.23 billion. At the end of the next year it should be $19.545 billion, at the end of 19878 $19.745 billion, in 1989 $19.62 billion, and in the last year of the current 5-year plan it should by $19.3 billion.

A total of $2.5 billion of our debt (principal and interest) should be repaid this year, $1.64 billion next year, $1.7 billion in 1988, and $2.8 billion in 1989. [passage omitted]

MAMULA ON R&D 'SHORTCOMINGS' IN MILITARY INDUSTRY

AU051938 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2454 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Report on the speech delivered by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at the meeting on current questions of the work of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry Association held on 14 July at Trstenik]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Touching upon shortcomings in the sphere of research and development, the federal secretary for national defense said the following:

"The present situation is obviously unsatisfactory in several aspects. In the level of personal incomes, in the distribution of resources earmarked for personal incomes, and in the overall forms of stimulating successful production and creative work. Urgent and profound measures are indispensable, because low personal incomes and leveling of personal incomes paralyze the driving and creative forces, block ideas, paralyze initiative, and reduce responsibility. It goes without saying that the overall intensity of those changes does not lie solely in the hands of the military industry and its workers, that to a great extent it depends on the changes in the surrounding setup, but I am convinced that our special purpose work organizations can make significant progress. First of all, one should connect distribution with the total increase in productivity and economic aspect of business operations, and the rewarding of and incentives for workers with the objective assessment of individual contributions. There is much conformism, demagoguery, and envy in this sphere, and that must be changed quickly and efficiently. Progress, fulfillment of production plans, the modernization and innovativeness of production and production processes, and achieving the expected results of scientific research are impossible without those changes."

RAILROAD LINK WITH ALBANIA TO OPEN 6 AUGUST

AU052028 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 86 p 8

[Excerpts] Titograd, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following the agreement reached last year in the SFRY Assembly that all republics and provinces should help Montenegro railroad workers with an additional 2.34 billion dinars for the technical equipment of our part of the Titograd-Shkoder international railroad line, all conditions have been created for the line's opening.

These funds together with 4 billion rinars that the Titograd Railroad Work Organization is to provide will be used for puchasing 2 diesel engines, 10 passenger cars, 10 freight cars, and other technical equipment necessary for the normal conduct of passenger and freight traffic on this line. [passage omitted]

The line is 24.74 km long, and between Titograd and the Albanian border it has five bridges and three tunnels. Tuzi, a small town about 12 km from the capital of Montenegro, has a station with several tracks and other necessary auxiliary objects. [passage omitted]

The railroad between Titograd and Shkoder is the only Albanian rail link with the world. It is envisaged that the line will be used for transporting 600-700 thousand tons of goods per year. [passage omitted]

The part of the Titograd-Shkoder line between Titograd and the Albanian border (24.7 km) will be opened on 6 August. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CROAT COMMISSION MEMBER DIES -- Slavonska Pozega, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mladen Milinovic, eminent sociopolitical worker and member of the Statutory Commission of the Croat LC Central Committee, died in Slavonska Pozega, aged 54. His other duties included president of the municipal magistrates court in this town. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 3 Aug 86 LD]